



The Great Grid Upgrade

Sea Link

Sea Link

Volume 1: Application Information

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1. Acronyms

Table 1.1 Acronyms

Acronym	Full Reference
AAAC	All Aluminium Alloy Conductor
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAR	Average Annual Rainfall
AC	Alternating Current
ACM	Asbestos containing material
AD	Anno Domini
ADAS	Agricultural Development Advisory Service
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Software
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AEZ	Archaeological Exclusion Zone
AGI	Above Ground Infrastructure
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AIS	Automatic Identification System
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ALDFG	Abandoned, Lost or Discarded Fishing Gear
ALG	Cover of filamentous algae
ALO	Agricultural Liaison Officer

Acronym	Full Reference
AMAP	Areas of Maritime Archaeological Potential
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AoSI	Adverse effect on the Site Integrity
AP	Aerial Photography
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQAP	Air Quality Action Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQMP	Air Quality Managment Plan
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ARPA	Automatic RADAR Plotting Aid
ARW	Ancient Replanted Woodland
As	Arsenic
ASCOBAN S	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas
ASI	Accompanied Site Inspection
ASNW	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
ASPT	Average Score Per Taxon
ASR	Annual Status Report
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest
ASTI	Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment
ASV	Autonomous Surface Vehicles
AT0	Accumulated Temperature above 0°C between January and June (day °C)
ATC	Automatic Traffic Count
ATI	Ancient Tree Inventory
AtoN	Aids to Navigation

Acronym	Full Reference
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
AUV	Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
AW	Ancient Woodland
Ba	Barium
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAS	Burial Assessment Study
BAT	Best Available Technology
BC	Before Christ
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNG	British National Grid
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BOA	Biodiversity Opportunity Areas
BOAT	Byway Open to All Traffic
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BP	Before Present
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRES	Business Register and Employment Survey
BS	British Standard
BSBL	Below SeaBed Level

Acronym	Full Reference
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CA	Conservation Area
CBC	Common Bird Census
CBRA	Cable Burial Risk Assessment
CBS	Cement Bound Sand
CBS	Cement Bound Sand
CCA	Coastal Character Area
CCA	Coastal Character Area
CCI	Community Conservation Index
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CCR	Climate Change Resilience
CCRA	Climate Change Resilience Assessment
Cd	Cadium
Cd	Cadmium
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEFAS	Centre for Fisheries, Aquaculture Science
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CFE	Controlled Flow Excavator
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CGS	County Geodiversity Site

Acronym	Full Reference
CH4	Methane
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CIGRE	The International Council on Large Electric Systems
CIPD	Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLB	Cable Lay Barge
CLV	Cable Lay Vessel
CNP	Critical National Priority
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COLREGS	Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard
CPA	Coast Protection Act
CPT	Cone Penetrometer Test
Cr	Chromium
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
CSEC	Cable Sealing End Compound
CSQG	Canadian Sediment Quality Guidelines
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
Cu	Copper
CWS	County Wildlife Site
dB	Decibels

Acronym	Full Reference
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DC	Direct Current
DCO	Development Consent Order
DDC	Dover District Council
dDCO	Draft Development Consent Order
DDLCA	Dover District Council Landscape Character Assessment
DDLp	Dover District Local Plan
DDV	Drop Down Video
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
DED	Dutch Elm Disease
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DENI	Department of the Environment Northern Ireland
DfT	Department for Transport
DLHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
DML	Deemed Marine Licence
DMP	Data Management Plan
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DNO	Distribution Network Operators
DOC	Depth of Cover
DOL	Depth of Lowering
DP	Dynamic Positioning
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DWSZ	Drinking Water Safeguard Zone
DWT	DeadWeight Tonnage

Acronym	Full Reference
EA	Environment Agency
EA1N	East Anglia One North
EA2	East Anglia Two
EC	European Commission
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECow	Ecological Clerk of Works
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFT	Emission Factor Toolkit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	European Landscape Convention
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Field
EMODnet	European Marine Observation Data Network
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPS	European Protected Species
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EQR	Ecological Quality Ratio
ES	Environmental Statement or EchoSounder
ESC	East Suffolk Council
ESCA	European Subsea Cable Association
ETRS89	European Terrestrial Reference System 1989
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Union Nature Identification System
FAME	Future of the Atlantic Marine Environment
FCD	Field Capacity Days

Acronym	Full Reference
FEPA	Food and Environmental Protection Act
FID	Flight Initiation Distance
FID	Final Investment Decision
FLO	Fisheries Liaison Officer
FPROV	Fall Pipeline Remotely Operated Vehicle
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FSA	Formal Safety Agreement
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FWRA	Foundation Works Risk Assessment
GB	Great Britain
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GCR	Geological Conservation Review
GEA	Gross External Area
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIF	Growth and Infrastructure Framework
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GIS	Gas Insulated Substation
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GP	General Practitioner
GPLC	Guiding Principles for Managing and Reducing Land Contamination
GREEN	Green Energy Enablement
GVA	Gross Value Added
GW	Gigawatts

Acronym	Full Reference
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems
ha	Hectare
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
HBMC	Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission
HCA	Homes and Communities Agency
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
Hg	Mercury
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HIRA	High Level Risk Assessment
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HMSO	His Majesty's Statutory Office
HoPI	Habitats of Principal Importance
HRA	Habitat Regulation Assessment
HSC	Historic Seascape Characterisation
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HUDU	Healthy Urban Development Unit
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
Hz	Hertz

Acronym	Full Reference
IAMMWG	Inter-Agency Marine Mammal Working Group
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICB	Integrated Care Board
ICCI	In-Combination Climate Change Impact
ICE	Inventory of Carbon and Energy
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
ICPC	International Cable Protection Committee
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IE	Intestinal Enterococci
IEF	Important Ecological Features
IEMA	Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment
IFCA	Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
IHLS	International Herring Larvae Surveys
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IoQ	Institute of Quarrying
IPA	Initial Project Assessment
IPC	Infrastructure Planning commission
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISQG	Interim Marine Sediment Quality Guidelines
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature

Acronym	Full Reference
JCCC	Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre
JFS	Joint Fisheries Statement
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JUB	Jack-Up Barge
Ka	Thousands of years
KCC	Kent County Council
KIS-ORCA	Kingfisher Information Service – Offshore Renewable Cable
km	Kilometre
KP	Kilometre Point
kW	Kilowatt
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LAQM.TG	Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment or Landscape Character Area
LCRM	Land Contamination: Risk Management
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LEMP	Landscape Ecological Management Plan
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LGS	Local Geological Site
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIFE	Lotic-invertebrate Index for Flow Evaluation
LIR	Local Impact Report

Acronym	Full Reference
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LoGS	Local Geological Sites
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Areas
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LUC	Land Use Consultants
LV	Limit Value
LV	Low Voltage
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites
m	Metres
Ma	Millions of years
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Mag.	Magnetometer
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
MAIB	Marine Accident Investigation Branch
maOD	metres above Ordnance Datum
MAREA	Marine Aggregate Regional Environmental Assessment
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MBES	Multibeam Echo Sounder
MCA	Mineral Consultation Area

Acronym	Full Reference
MCA	Maritime and Coastguard Authority
MCA	Marine Character Areas
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)
MCC	Manual Classified Count
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MD-LOT	Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team
MDP	Moisture Deficit for Potatoes
MDW	Moisture Deficit for Wheat
MEDIN	Marine Environment Data and Information Network
MEWP	Mobile Elevating Works Platform
MFE	Mass Flow Excavator
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MHWN	Mean High Water Neaps
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MIS	Marine Isotope Stage
MLWN	Mean Low Water Neaps
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
mm	Millimetres
mm/s	Millimetres per second
MMMP	Marine Mammal Mitigation Plan
MMOa	Marine Management Organisation
MMOb	Marine Mammal Observer
MoRPh	Modular River Physical
MPA	Minerals Preferred Area

Acronym	Full Reference
MPCP	Marine Pollution Contingency Plan
MPS	Marine Policy Statement
MRA	Mineral Resource Assessment
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Areas
MSL	Mean Sea Levels
MTBM	Micro Tunnel Boring Machine
MTS	Marine Traffic Survey
MU	Marine Management Units
MW	Megawatt
MWLP	Minerals and Waste Local Plan
MWp	Megawatt peak
NAVAREA	Navigational Areas
NAVTEX	Navigational Telex
NCA	National Character Area
NCERM	National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping
NCN	National Cycle Network
NCR	National Cycle Route
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act
NESO	National Energy System Operator's
NETS SQSS	National Electricity Transmission System Security and Quality of Supply Standard
NEXT	Next Geo
NF3	Nitrogen trifluoride
NFG	Number of Functional Groups

Acronym	Full Reference
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGR	National Grid Reference
NGV	National Grid Ventures
NHBC	National House Building Council
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHS	National Health Service
Ni	Nickel
NIA	Noise Important Area
NIPZ	Nitrate Issues Priority Zone
NJUG	National Joint Utilities Group
NLS	National Library of Scotland
nm	Nautical Mile
NMHR	National Marine Heritage Record
NMRL	Non-Mobile Reference Level
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NOA	Networks Option Assessment
NOAA	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Organisation
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPF2	National Planning Framework 2
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement

Acronym	Full Reference
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRA	Navigational Risk Assessment
NRMM	Non-Road Mobile Machinery
NRTF	National Road Traffic Forecast
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors
NSTA	North Sea Transition Authority
nT	Nanotesla
NTAXA	Number of macrophyte taxa
NTEM	National Trip Ends Model
NTM	National Transport Model
NtM	Notices to Mariners
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
O&G	Oil and Gas
OASIS	Online AcceS to the Index of archaeological investigationS
Ofgem	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
OFTO	Offshore Transmission Owner
OHL	Overhead Line
OL	Order Limits
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OOS	Out-Of-Service
ORNEC	Operations Requiring Natural England's Consent

Acronym	Full Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
OSPAR	Oslo Paris
OTE	Outer Thames Estuary
OTNR	Offshore Transmission Network Review
OWEER	Offshore Wind Environmental Evidence Register
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
OWSI	Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation
PA	Planning Act
PADI	Professional Association of Diving Instructors
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAS	Publicly Available Specification
Pb	Lead
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PCPT	Poezometric Cone Penetrometer
PDF	Portable Document Format
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PEL	Probable Effect Levels
PEXA	Practice and Exercise Area
PFC	Perfluorocarbons
PGG	Pollution Prevention Guideline
PHE	Public Health England
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PIC	Personal Injury Collision

Acronym	Full Reference
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PIZ	Primary Impact Zone
PLB	Post Lay Burial
PLGR	Pre-Lay Grapnel Run
PLONOR	Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment
PM	Particulate Matter
PM10	Particulate Matter (less than 10 micrometres diameter)
PM2.5	Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 micrometres diameter)
PoC	Point of Connection
PPA	Planning Performance Agreements
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPGN	Planning Practice Guidance for Noise
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Preliminary Risk Assessment
Protocol	Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
PSA	Particle Size Analysis
PSC	Potential Sources of Contamination
PSC	Potential Source of Contamination
PSD	Particle Size Distribution
PSI	Proportion of Sediment-sensitive Invertebrates
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PV	Photovoltaic

Acronym	Full Reference
RAF	Royal Air Force
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
RICT	River Invertebrate Classification Tool
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Sites
RMNI	River Macrophyte Nutrient Index
RNLI	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserves
ROTV	Remotely Operated Towed Vehicle
ROV	Remotely Operated Vehicle
RPA	Root Protection Area
RPL	Route Position List
RSPB	Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds
RYA	Royal Yachting Association
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SACO	Supplementary Advice on Conservation Objectives
SANG	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace
SARH	Search and Rescue Helicopter
SBP	Sub-bottom profiler
SCANS	Small Cetaceans in European Atlantic waters and the North Sea
SCASNE	Seascape Character Assessment of Suffolk, South Norfolk and North Essex
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCL	Special Category Land

Acronym	Full Reference
SCLCA	Suffolk Coastal Landscape Character Assessment
SCLP	Suffolk Coastal Local Plan
SCOS	Special Committee on Seals
SCT	Seascape Character Type
SD	Standard Deviation
SECH	Suffolk Coast and Heaths
SELEP	South East Local Enterprise Partnership
SEP	SEP Hydrographic
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SGT	Super Grid Transformer
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine
SIZ	Secondary Impact Zone
SLB	Simultaneous Cable Lay and Burial
SLD	Straight Line Diagram
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMRU	Sea Mammal Research Unit
SNCB	Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies
SNCI	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SNS	Southern North Sea
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level

Acronym	Full Reference
SoCG	Statement of Common Ground
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
SPR	Scottish Power Renewables
SPZ	Special Protection Zone
SROV	Survey Remotely Operated Vehicle
SSC	Suspended Sediment Concentration
SSP	Suffolk SuDS Palette
SSS	Sidescan sonar
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SSSS	Site-specific sampling strategy
STAR	Seabird Tracking and Research
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage System
TA	Transport Assessment
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
TBM	Tunnel Boring Machine
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
TDC	Thanet District Council

Acronym	Full Reference
TDLCA	Thanet District Council Landscape Character Assessment
TDOL	Target Depth of Lowering
TEMPro	Trip End Model Presentation Program
TEZ	Temporary Exclusion Zone
TIN	Technical Information Note
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
TLP	Thanet Local Plan
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
ToC	Top of Cable
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TraC	Transitional and Coastal Waters
TSS	Traffic Separation Scheme
TTD	Target Trench Depth
TTLCA	Touching the Tide Landscape Character Assessment
TVC	Taxon Cover Values
TWTT	Two-way travel time
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UID	Unique Identifier
UK	United Kingdom
UK BAP	United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan
UKCP	United Kingdom Climate Projection
UKHO	United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
UKSIA	United Kingdom Single Issuing Authority
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Acronym	Full Reference
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
UWS	Underwater Sound
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VC	vibrocore
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WeBS	Wetland Bird Survey
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WGS84	World Geodetic System 1984
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHPT	Whalley, Hawkes, Paisley & Trigg score
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigations
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works
XLPE	Cross Linked Polyethylene
Zn	Zinc
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

2. Glossary

Table 2.1 Glossary

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL)	A vehicle that is used to transport very large equipment which by the nature of the equipment cannot be broken into smaller multiple deliveries, and has a weight of more than 44,000kg; or an axle load of more than 10,000kg for a single non-driving axle and 11,500kg for a single driving axle; or a width of more than 2.9m; or a rigid length of more than 18.65m.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	An Ordnance Datum or OD is a vertical datum used by an ordnance survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps. A spot height may be expressed as AOD. Usually mean sea level is used for the datum. This is the national height system for Britain
Access points	A location connecting a construction site to the public highway
Access routes	Public highway used by construction traffic to access a construction site
Accidents and safety	In the context of traffic and transport, the risk of accidents occurring where the Project is expected to produce a change in the character of traffic.
Acoustic environment	The sound with contribution from all sources, as modified by the current environment and associated conditions. This is related to the ambient sound, which is the totally encompassing sound in a given situation at a given time, usually composed of sound from many sources near and far.
Acute health effect	An adverse health effect that manifests itself immediately or shortly after exposure to a causative factor (e.g. soil contamination). Associated with short-term exposures.
Additional measures	Further measures required in order to achieve the anticipated outcome. These may be implemented as part of the development consent or through inclusion in the ES. These are referred to as 'secondary measures' in accordance with Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidelines.
Admiralty Chart	Nautical charts, used by mariners for navigation, issued by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office and subject to Crown Copyright
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A standardised method for classifying agricultural land according to its versatility, productivity, and workability, based upon inter-related parameters including climate, relief, soil characteristics and drainage. These factors form the basis for classifying

Term	Definition
	agricultural land into one of five grades (with Grade 3 land divided into Subgrades 3a and 3b), ranked from excellent (Grade 1) to very poor (Grade 5). ALC is determined using the MAFF Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised guidelines and criteria for grading the quality of agricultural land, 1988.
Agri-environment scheme	Government programme set up to help farmers manage their land in environmentally friendly way.
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)	If a local authority finds any places where the AQS Objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an AQMA in that location. The local authority will put together a plan to improve the air quality - a Local Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP).
Air Quality Strategy (AQS) Objectives	The AQS Objectives are policy targets often expressed as a maximum ambient concentration not to be exceeded, either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances, over a specified averaging period.
Alternating current	The electrical current changes direction in a cycle. Mains electricity is alternating current.
Anchorage area	A place where boats and ships or other water vessels can safely drop anchor.
Anchor handling vessel or Anchor Handling Tug Supply	Anchor Handling Tug Supply (AHTS) vessels are mainly built to handle anchors for oil rigs, tow them to location, and use them to secure the rigs in place
Ancient woodland	Land that has been continually wooded since at least 1600 in England. Regarded as 'irreplaceable habitat' in national planning guidance. Ancient woodland greater than 2ha is recorded on the National England Woodland Inventory.
Annex 1 habitat	Annex 1 Habitat refers to a habitat as defined under the EU Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.
Aquifer	Water-bearing rock or sediment below the soil layer.
Archaeological Exclusion Zone	An area around a significant marine archaeological feature, deposit or anomaly, prohibiting development related activities within their extents, thus preserving the remains <i>in situ</i> .
Archaeological Interest	A heritage asset with value from the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved through specialist investigation.
Archaeological remains	The material remains of human activity from the earliest persons of human evolution to present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artifacts.

Term	Definition
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	An arboricultural assessment describing the potential direct and indirect impacts of development proposals upon existing trees including identification of those to be removed and measures for the safe retention of those retained on site in this context.
Architectural/Artistic Interest	A heritage asset with value from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset's aesthetics.
Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB)	An AONB is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.
Artificial ground	Deposits that have accumulated or been placed through human activity.
Associated development	Development which is associated with a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), as defined in the Planning Act 2008. It should be subordinate to, and necessary for, the construction and/or the effective operation of the NSIP that is the subject of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.
Auger bore	A form of trenchless crossing in which a pit is created wither side of the constraint or infrastructure being crossed and a bore is created by augering from one pit to the other.
Automatic Identification System	An AIS-equipped system on board a ship presents the bearing and distance of nearby vessels in a radar-like display format
Automatic RADAR Plotting Aid	A marine radar with automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA) capability can create tracks using radar contacts. The system can calculate the tracked object's course, speed and closest point of approach (CPA), thereby knowing if there is a danger of collision with the other ship or landmass.
Background sound/noise level	The A weighted sound pressure level that is exceeded by the residual sound at the assessment location for 90% of a given time interval, T, measured using time weighting F and quoted to the nearest whole number of decibels. This represents the underlying sound level in the absence of contributions from the sound source under assessment relating to the residual sound level but characterised by $L_{A90,T}$.
Baseline	The situation prevailing before the Proposed Project is commenced (the current baseline), and also to the situation that would prevail in the future without the Proposed Project (the projected future baseline).
Basic Noise Level	A reference noise level at 10m from the nearside carriageway, calculated as a function of traffic flow, percentage of Heavy Goods Vehicles, average speed, road gradient and road surface.
Bathymetry	Bathymetry is the information that describes the topography of the seabed. It is an essential component in understanding the

Term	Definition
	dynamics of the marine environment, both in terms of sediment transport but also in the prediction of tides, currents and waves
Bedrock geology	Solid rock formations underlying superficial deposits
Bellmouth	<p>A flared vehicular access point connecting a construction site to the public highway, designed to accommodate turning movements by large vehicles.</p> <p>It is also a guidance system deployed at the entrance to a trenchless solution conduit, used for guiding cable during pull-in</p>
Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land	Defined as land of excellent (ALC Grade 1), very good (Grade 2) and good (Subgrade 3a) agricultural quality. BMV agricultural land is afforded a degree of protection against development within planning policy.
Best Practicable Means (BPM)	As defined by Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, Best Practicable Means are means to be employed to reduce potential effects of construction noise and vibration, being reasonably practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the current state of technical knowledge and to the financial implications. The means to be employed include the design, installation, maintenance and manner and periods of operation of plant and machinery, and the design, construction and maintenance of buildings and acoustic structures.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	BNG is an approach to development which aims to leave nature in a better state than it was before the project was completed. National Grid has made a commitment to delivering a BNG target of 10% above baseline on its development projects (as agreed with Ofgem).
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy for conserving and enhancing wild species and wildlife habitats in the UK.
Biosecurity	Measures aimed at preventing the spread of harmful organisms (e.g. viruses and bacteria) to crops and livestock in order to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases.
Birds of Conservation Concern	Quantitative criteria are used to assess the population status of bird species found in the UK, which are placed on the red, amber or green list. With those on the red list being at most risk.
Break out / Frac out	Break out or Frac out are unplanned losses of drilling fluids

Term	Definition
British Geological Survey	A public sector organisation who are responsible for advising the UK government on all aspects of geoscience as well as providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public
Bronze Age	-2,600 to -700
Burial Assessment Study	Route appraisal for lowering and protection of cable, based on available geophysical and geotechnical data, soil zonation and required DoL from CBRA.
Cable	An insulated conductor designed for underground installation.
Cable Lay Barge	A Cable Laying Barge (cable layer or cable ship) is a sea going vessel specially designed to lay underwater cables (telecommunications, electric power transmission, or other).
Cable Lay Vessel	A Cable Laying Vessel (cable layer or cable ship) is a sea going vessel specially designed to lay underwater cables (telecommunications, electric power transmission, or other).
Cable Route Corridor	A corridor in which a cable route is planned.
Cable Sealing End Compound (CSEC)	Electrical infrastructure used as the transition point between overhead lines and underground cables. A compound on the ground acts as the principal transition point.
Chronic health effect	An adverse health effect that occurs as a result of long-term regular or continuous exposure to a causative factor (e.g. soil contamination).
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	Sets out the standards and procedures to which a developer or contractor must adhere in order to manage the potential environmental impacts of construction works.
Concrete mattresses	A rectangular unit made of concrete blocks joined together by polypropylene ropes. The mattress is flexible in two dimensions and is available in a range of thicknesses to suit the conditions required. Concrete mattresses are used for the anchorage and protection of underwater pipelines and cables and for protecting the foundations of structures against water scouring.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The purpose of the CEMP is to outline how construction of the Proposed Project will avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment and surrounding area. The CEMP will detail the implementation of measures in accordance with environmental commitments outlined in the ES. It is a 'live' document which is to be reviewed and updated at regular intervals throughout the Proposed Project life cycle.
Conductor	The overhead wire that carries electricity from one place to another. For example, the line between two pylons.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance as

Term	Definition
	defined in Section 69(1)(a) in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Contaminated Land	As defined under Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990, "Land which appears to the Local Authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition that, by reason of substances in, on or under the land that significant harm is being caused, or there is a significant possibility that such significant harm could be caused, or significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such pollution being caused"
Contractor	If Contractor is referred to in the application documentation, the project means Main Contractor
Corona discharge	An electrical discharge caused by the ionisation of fluid such as air surrounding a conductor carrying a high voltage. It represents a local region where the air (or other fluid) has undergone electrical breakdown and become conductive. A corona occurs at locations where the strength of the electric field (potential gradient) around a conductor exceeds the dielectric strength of the air.
Converter Station	A converter station is part of a HVDC system and converts High Voltage Direct Current to High Voltage Alternating Current and vice versa.
Corridor	A broad area, within which a new overhead line could be routed.
County Wildlife Site	Non-designated areas of land important for their wildlife and nature conservation value
Cumulative effects	There are two types of effect, in-combination effects and cumulative effects. The former occurs as a result of two or more impacts acting together (i.e. combined), to result in a new or changed effect on a single receptor. The latter arise as a result of the Proposed Project in combination with other large-scale developments or projects.
Decibel (dB)	Noise is conventionally measured in decibels (dB). The ratio between the quietest audible sound and the loudest tolerable sound is a million to one in terms of the change in sound pressure. Due to this wide range, a scale based on logarithms is used in noise level measurement. The scale used is the dB scale which extends from 0 to 140dB corresponding to the intensity of the sound pressure level.
Demographic	Relating to the structure of populations.
Depth of Lowering	Depth of Lowering is the calculated vertical distance between Top of Product to Mean Seabed Level.

Term	Definition
Development Consent Order (DCO)	Where the Secretary of State (SoS) proposes to grant consent for a NSIP, this will be through a DCO which is normally made as a statutory instrument – a form of secondary legislation. The DCO not only provides planning consent for the Project but may also incorporate other consents and include authorisation for the compulsory acquisition of land. Refer to the Planning Act 2008.
Dewatering	The removal of groundwater (e.g. by pumping) to keep a below-ground works area dry. This can be used during construction of the underground cable sections.
Direct effects	Direct effects are those that result directly from the Proposed Project.
Disaster	A disaster is a man-made/external hazard (such as an act of terrorism) or a natural hazard (such as an earthquake) with the potential to cause an event or situation that meets the definition of a major accident.
Double tee	A connection from both circuits on either side of the same structure, creating a third and fourth circuit on another structure.
Dredging vessels	Dredging vessels are used for the removal of sediments and debris from the bottom of lakes, rivers, harbours, and other water bodies. It is a routine necessity in waterways around the world because sedimentation—the natural process of sand and silt washing downstream—gradually fills channels and harbours.
Drinking water safeguarded zone	Area established to around public water supplies where additional pollution control measures are needed to reduce and prevent pollution of water abstracted for drinking water supplies.
Driver delay	Traffic delays to non-development traffic.
Ducting	The installation of ducts (pipes) within which a cable can be pulled through.
Dust	Generic term used to describe larger non-respirable airborne particulates (typically those which are deposited rapidly and normally associated with soiling / marking of property, cars, vegetation etc.).
Early Medieval	410 to 1066 CE
Easement	An easement is a right benefiting a piece of land (known as the dominant land) that is enjoyed over another piece of land owned by someone else (the servient land). Usually, an easement allows the owner of the dominant land to do something on the servient land, such as use a right of way, or run services over it.
Ecological feature	Habitats, species or ecosystems.

Term	Definition
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Effects (under review and to be updated in line with Assessment methodology chapter)	For the purposes of the EIA and the ES, the term ‘effects’ are the consequences of changes or the consequences of impacts (e.g. habitat becomes degraded by changes in drainage pattern).
Electricity System Operator (ESO)	Body required to support and guide the future development of the electricity transmission system in Britain.
Electricity transmission system	<p>The electricity transmission system is made up largely of 400kV, 275kV and 132kV assets connecting separately owned generators and interconnectors with the demand for electricity fed directly from the transmission system, and distribution systems. The ‘transmission’ classification applies to assets at 132kV or above in Scotland or offshore. In England and Wales, it relates to assets at 275kV and above.</p> <p>The electricity transmission system is designed to make sure there is sufficient transmission capacity to ensure that the system can be operated in an economic and efficient way by the ESO, ensuring power can be moved from where it is generated to demand centres across Britain. This planning and development of the electricity transmission system is governed by the Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS) which ensure that the network is developed and operated securely and is resilient to any foreseeable network faults and disruption.</p>
Electromagnetic Compatibility	The interaction of electrical equipment with its electromagnetic environment and with other equipment.
Electromagnetic fields (EMF)	Electric fields are created by differences in voltage: the higher the voltage, the stronger will be the resultant field. Magnetic fields are created when electric current flows: the greater the current, the stronger the magnetic field. An electric field will exist even when there is no current flowing. If current does flow, the strength of the magnetic field will vary with power consumption but the electric field strength will be constant.
Embedded measures (to be updated in line with assessment methodology chapter)	Modifications to the location, design or operation of the Proposed Project made during the pre-application phase that are an inherent part of the Proposed Project, and do not require additional action to be taken. These are referred to as ‘primary measures’ in accordance with IEMA guidelines and will be embedded within the design of the Proposed Project.
Environmental Gain (EG)	National Grid has defined ‘Environmental Gain’ with Ofgem as being an amalgam of BNG and the status of Natural Capital (NC). This sees a simple formula being used to calculate overall EG.

Term	Definition
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An EIA is a tool for systematically examining and assessing the impacts and effects of a development on the environment. The objective of the EIA is to identify any likely significant effects which may arise from the Proposed Project and identify measures to prevent, reduce or offset any adverse effects.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The outcome of the EIA process is reported within a document called an ES.
European Protected Species	Animals and plants listed under the Habitats Directive and protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended.
European site	Collective term for a Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area or Ramsar site
Fall pipe vessel	A fallpipe vessel (FPV) is a self-propelled vessel that is equipped with a flexible fallpipe. The vessel's design allows the fallpipe to be lowered into the water beneath the vessel allowing it to position rock with extreme accuracy down to a depth of 1,500 meters.
Fear and intimidation	In the context of traffic and transport, these may be experienced by people as a result of an increase in traffic volume and its proximity or the lack of protection caused by such factors as narrow pavement widths.
Fisheries Liaison Officer	FLOs liaise between fishing vessels and Clients, using local knowledge and fisheries experience to encourage co-operation and help ensure operations run smoothly and efficiently
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	The FRA will assess the flood risk both to and from the Project and demonstrate how that flood risk will be managed over the Project's lifetime.
Flood Zone 1	Land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%).
Flood Zone 2	Land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding.
Flood Zone 3	Land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
Fragmentation	Breaking up of, for example, an area of land or habitat resulting in difficulties in accessing or using some or all of that land.
Functionally-linked land	A term widely used to describe habitat that lies outside the boundary of a European site but which is functionally important for the qualifying features of that site to achieve their conservation objectives

Term	Definition
Future baseline	This is the theoretical situation that would exist in the absence of the Project. This is based upon extrapolating the current baseline using technical knowledge of likely changes over the identified period (for example anticipated habitat change over time, climate change projections, traffic and waste volume growth over time, etc.).
Future Energy Scenarios (FES)	Published annually by the ESO to indicate future power requirements and where future connections may occur across the network.
Geographical Information Systems	GIS is a framework for gathering, managing and analysing data. It analyses spatial location data and organises layers of information into visualisations on maps.
Good practice measures	Actions that would occur with or without input from the EIA feeding into the design process. These include actions that will be undertaken to meet other existing legislative requirements or actions that are considered to be standard practice used to manage commonly occurring environmental effects. These are referred to as 'tertiary measures' in accordance with the IEMA guidelines and would also be embedded within the design of the Proposed Project.
Ground dissolution (of limestone)	A reduction in the solid mass of rock as a result of groundwater dissolving it. This loss of mass can cause ground instability at the surface.
Ground gas	A general term to include all gases occurring and generated within the ground whether originating from Made Ground or from natural soil or rock. Typically used to mean only potentially hazardous ground gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide.
Groundwater	Water that is in the ground, that is usually referring to water in the saturated zone below the water table.
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems	The process by which plans and projects are assessed as to whether they are likely to have a significant effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended.
Guard vessel	During the construction stage of an offshore wind farm, a substation platform or a cable route, the construction site needs to be secured by a guard vessel. The vessel must constantly monitor marine traffic near the construction site visually and with radar and AIS and provide information on presence of seabed obstruction (unburied asset or unprotected asset crossing).
Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI)	HPI are covered under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The term is

Term	Definition
	interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Habitat', 'Section 41 habitat' and 'NERCs41 habitat'.
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A HRA refers to the several distinct stages of Assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site before deciding whether to undertake, permit or authorise it.
Habitat Suitability Modelling	A statistical technique that predicts the distribution of a species from environmental variable data and bat occurrence records which can produce heat maps, identifying the most important flight paths and habitat connections for bats. The model identifies which of the environmental variables assessed (such as roads, the presence of woodland, or water) will most affect the distribution of a species.
Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV)	Goods vehicles + buses >3.5 t gross vehicle weight.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Heritage Significance	The significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests.
High Water Springs or Mean High Water Springs	Mean high water springs is the highest level that spring tides reach on the average over a period of time. The height of mean high water springs is the average throughout the year of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest
Historic buildings	Architectural, designed, or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as buildings, such as milestones or bridges.
Historic landscape	The current landscape, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Historical Interest	A heritage asset with value from its association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme, or period.
Historical Landfill	Locations where there are records of waste being received to be buried but are now closed. This information held is collated from data held by Local Authorities, the former Department of the

Term	Definition
	Environment, British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency suspended authorised landfill licences.
Horizontal directional drill	A method of cable installation where a conduit / pipe which will house the cable(s) is drilled beneath a feature without the need for disturbance of the feature.
Hydrogeology	The properties of groundwater in superficial and bedrock geology
Hydromorphology	The physical character and water content of water bodies.
Impacts	For the purposes of the EIA and the ES, the term 'impacts' is used to describe the changes that arise as a result of the Proposed Project (e.g. changes in drainage pattern).
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The IMD is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (neighbourhoods) in England. The IMD are calculated based on the following factors: income deprivation, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.
Indicative Alignment	The alignment of the overhead lines and underground cables that has been identified through the options appraisal process to date.
Indirect and secondary effects	Indirect and secondary effects are those which are not caused immediately by the Proposed Project but arise as a consequence of it. As such they would normally occur later in time or at locations farther away than direct effects. An example would be where water or gas pipes are damaged as a result of the Proposed Project, and the consequences of that damage is fire or flood risk to other receptors.
Infiltration	Incident rainfall that percolates into the ground, rather than evaporating or running off.
In-line joint	It is a joint made on board a cable laying vessel or barge, or in the beach areas, between cable lengths. They are generally used to connect two delivery lengths offshore in series creating a continuous linear 'in-line' asset.
Inter-project effects	Arise as a result of the Proposed Project in combination with other large-scale developments or projects.
Intra-project effects	Effects that occur as a result of two or more impacts acting together (i.e. combined, to result in a new or changed effects on a single receptor).
Intertidal area	The extent of soft sediment beach that lies between High Water Springs and Low Water Springs at the landfall location.
Intervisibility	Intervisibility is defined as the ability to see in a direct line of sight from one position on the earth's surface to another, considering the intervening terrain.

Term	Definition
Invasive non-native species	An invasive non-native species is any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread, causing damage to the environment, the economy, health, and way of life.
Iron Age	-800 BCE to 43 CE
Jack-up barge	A jackup barge or a self-elevating unit is a type of mobile platform that consists of a buoyant hull fitted with a number of movable legs, capable of raising its hull over the surface of the sea. Often used as a base for servicing other structures such as offshore wind turbines, long bridges, and drilling platforms.
Joint bay	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Kilovolts (kV)	A unit of electromotive force, equal to 1,000 volts.
$L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 90% of the specified period, 'T'. Commonly referred to as the background sound level.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	The A-weighted equivalent continuous L_{eq} sound level measured over a specified period of time, 'T'. Commonly referred to as the average sound level.
$L_{Amax,T}$	The maximum A-weighted Sound Pressure Level over a specified period of time, 'T'.
Land contamination	As defined by Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) "all land affected by contamination which may or may not meet the statutory definition of Contamination Land"
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface resulting from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agricultural and forestry.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and integration of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Area (LCA)	Discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type with a broadly consistent character, which might include: pattern of topography, land use, vegetation cover, geology, cultural and

Term	Definition
	ecological features, pattern of evolution, visual and perceptual qualities and habitats.
Landscape Character Type (LCT)	Generic, typically homogenous types of landscape that may occur in different parts of the country. They have similar geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, land use, patterns of settlement and aesthetic character.
Landscape susceptibility	The ability of the landscape (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or features, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Light Goods Vehicle (LGV)	Cars and small vans <3.5 t gross vehicle weight.
Limit of Deviation	A maximum distance or measurement of variation within which the works must be constructed. These are lateral (i.e. on the ground) and vertical limits (in relation to height).
Listed Building	A building or structure of special historical or architectural/artistic interest. Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are likely to be listed, as are most buildings built between 1700 and 1850.
Local Geological Sites	A non-statutory designation for regionally important geological and geomorphological sites that have been identified as being of importance locally.
Local Nature Reserve	Sites dedicated by the local authority under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for nature conservation which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local planning authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Non-statutory nature conservation sites of local value.
Low Water or Low Water Springs	The height of mean low water springs is the average throughout a year of the heights of two successive low waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of the tide is greatest
Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)	LSOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

Term	Definition
Lowest Astronomical Tide	The lowest level that can be expected to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions
Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL)	This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Macroinvertebrate	Any invertebrate organism which can be seen with the naked eye.
Macrophyte	Aquatic plants that grow in or near water.
Magnetic field	A measure of the force experienced by a moving electric charge, due to the motion of other charges.
Magnitude of change	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the impact, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Major accident	A major accident is an event that threatens immediate or delayed serious environmental effects to human health, welfare and/or the environment and requires the use of resources beyond those of the client or its appointed representatives (i.e. contractors) to manage. Major accidents can be caused by disasters resulting from both man-made and natural hazards
Main river	Usually larger rivers and streams that the Environment Agency maintain and improve to manage flood risk.
Marine conservation zone	Marine areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species
Mattress	Concrete flexible protection structure installed on the seabed to protect exposed cable. Alternative protection to clastic material.
Mean High water Springs or High Water Springs	Mean high water springs is the highest level that spring tides reach on the average over a period of time. The height of mean high water springs is the average throughout the year of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest
Mean Low Water Springs or Low Water Springs	The height of mean low water springs is the average throughout a year of the heights of two successive low waters during those periods of 24 hours (approximately once a fortnight) when the range of the tide is greatest
Mechanical ploughing	A mechanical plough is a device towed along the seabed and is optimised to help deliver reductions in the cost of offshore wind installation and to minimise project risk by combining operations to reduce the time required to install subsea cables
Medieval	1066 to 1540 CE

Term	Definition
Mesolithic	-10,000 to -4,000 BCE
Metoccean	Metoccean conditions refer to the combined wind, wave and climate (etc.) conditions as found on a certain location.
Micro bore	A type of trenchless crossing technique in which a pit is created wither side of the constraint or infrastructure being crossed and a micro bore is created from one pit to the other.
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity and magnitude of change (impact) to the environment. Measures to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for significant adverse effects.
Modern	1901 to present
Mooring	Lassoing, tethering, tying, or otherwise securing your boat to a fixed object, such as a mooring buoy, rather than dropping an anchor to secure your vessel
National Cycle Network (NCN)	The NCN is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, cycling, wheeling and exploring outdoors.
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) ('National Grid')	National Grid operate the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and own and maintain the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises, but its role in the wholesale market is vital to ensuring a reliable, secure and quality supply to all.
National Nature Reserve	Sites that are dedicated by the statutory country conservation agencies, under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, for nature conservation and which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest nationally.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	NSIPs are developments (relating to energy, transport, water, or waste) which are identified in the Planning Act 2008 and require a type of consent known as "development consent".
National Vegetation Classification	System of classifying natural habitat types in Great Britain according to their vegetation types.
Natural Capital (NC)	The total stock of natural resources and services provided by natural assets which benefit people.
Natural Superficial Deposits	Geologically recent deposits that consist of various sediments (clay, sand, gravel etc.) and sit on top of the bedrock.
Nautical Mile	A nautical mile is a unit of measurement used in air, marine, and space navigation, and for the definition of territorial waters. It is based on the circumference of the earth and is equal to one minute of latitude. It is slightly more than a statute (land

Term	Definition
	measured) mile (1 nautical mile = 1.1508 statute miles). Nautical miles are used for charting and navigating.
NAVAREA warnings	NAVAREAs are the maritime geographic areas in which various governments are responsible for navigation and weather warnings.
Navigational dredging sites	Dredging sites to deepen berths and channels for the purpose of navigation. Navigational dredging will usually require a licence but there is an exemption available for low volume dredging and harbour authorities in certain circumstances.
Navigational Risk Assessment	Navigation (Marine) Risk Assessment identifies and assesses the hazards and risks affecting vessel navigation, before considering current controls to mitigate risks and further controls that could be adopted to minimise risk as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).
Navigational Telex	NAVTEX (NAVigational TELeX), sometimes styled Navtex or NavTex,[1] is an international automated medium frequency direct-printing service for delivery of navigational and meteorological warnings and forecasts, as well as urgent maritime safety information (MSI) to ships.
Neolithic	-4,000 to -2,200 BCE
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	NO ₂ is a gas that is mainly produced during the combustion of fossil fuels and can cause health and environmental problems
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	NO _x are air pollutants formed during fossil fuel combustion that can harm health and the environment.
Noise Important Area (NIA)	Determined via strategic noise maps and highlight the residential areas experiencing the highest 1% of noise levels from road and rail sources in England.
Non-Mobile Reference Level (NMRL)	This is a surface that represents the absolute level (mLAT) below which the seabed level is not expected to fall below locally during the economic lifetime of a cable.
Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)	A broad category which includes mobile machines, and transportable industrial equipment or vehicles which are fitted with an internal combustion engine and not intended for transporting goods or passengers on roads.
Non-statutory designated site	A site designated at a local level for its biodiversity and/or geological value. These are not underpinned by legislation.
Notice to Mariners	A notice to mariners advises mariners of important matters affecting navigational safety, including new hydrographic information, changes in channels and aids to navigation, and other important data. Over 60 countries which produce nautical charts also produce a notice to mariners

Term	Definition
Omega joint	Omega joint is a joint made during cable lay or during a cable repair. The joint gets its name because it results in a bight of cable laid to the side of the main cable route, also known as a hairpin joint.
Options appraisal	A robust and transparent process used to compare options and to assess the positive and negative effects they may have across a wide range of criteria including environmental, socio-economic, technical and cost factors. The outcome is to identify a Strategic Proposal for the Proposed Project.
Options Identification and Selection	Work undertaken to determine the preferred corridor and preliminary routeing and siting options for the Proposed Project. It is intended to demonstrate how National Grid's statutory duties, licence obligations, policy considerations, environmental, socio-economic, technical, cost, and programme issues have been considered and provide information on the approach to the identification and appraisal of route corridors and siting locations.
Order Limits	The presently anticipated maximum extent of land within which the Proposed Project may take place.
Ordinary watercourse	Watercourses that are not main rivers, and that Lead Local Flood Authorities, district councils and Internal Drainage Boards maintain.
Outage	A period of interruption to electricity supply.
Out-Of-Service	A cable which is still in situ, but is no longer in service.
Overhead line	Conductor (wire) carrying electric current, strung from pylon to pylon.
Palaeolithic	-1,000 000 to -10,000 BCE
Particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})	PM is the term used to describe condensed phase (solid or liquid) particles suspended in the atmosphere. Their potential for causing health problems is directly linked to the size of the particles. PM ₁₀ is particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less (also referred to as micrometres or 1/1000000th of a meter). PM _{2.5} is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter.
Pathway (for contamination)	A route or means by which a receptor could be, or is, exposed to or affected by a contaminant.
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	A measurement of vibration level, being the maximum rate of displacement of the vibration propagation medium (such as the ground) for a given event, such as the impact of a piling hammer, at specific locations. Typically measured or calculated in terms of mm/s PPV.

Term	Definition
Pedestrian amenity	The effect on the relative pleasantness of a pedestrian journey as a result of changes in traffic flow, traffic composition and pavement width / separation from traffic.
Pedestrian delay	The ability of people to crossroads as a result of changes in traffic volume, composition and speed, the level of pedestrian activity, visibility and general physical conditions.
Permanent effects	These are effects that will remain even when the Project is complete, although these effects may be caused by environmental changes that are permanent or temporary.
Phase 1 Habitat Survey	A widely used system for classifying and mapping wildlife habitats in Great Britain.
Phytotoxic	Displaying toxicity towards plants.
Pipe jack	A type of trenchless crossing technique in which a pit is created either side of the constraint or infrastructure being crossed and applying force to push a pipe through from one pit to the other.
Post Lay Burial	This is the final stage of the cable laying process where the subsea cable is buried.
Post Medieval	1540 to 1901
Potential roost feature	Potential roosting features in buildings are features used as bat roosts include (but are not limited to) gaps between stone or brickwork or cracks and splits in trees.
Power control devices	Power control devices are designed to increase or decrease the apparent reactance of a line, thereby pushing power away from or pulling more power towards the circuit on which they are installed.
Pre-lay grapnel run	The Pre Lay Grapnel Run – or PLGR – occurs a few days before the installation. The ship dredges a grapnel to clear any obstacle that could obstruct the plough, such as fishing nets, ropes, lines.
Pre-sweep dredging	Before installation of a pipeline or cable, pre-sweeping of sand waves is usually required in order to level the seabed. One or more dredgers may do the pre-sweeping with pipe-laying vessels following behind. The pre-sweeping operation prepares a smooth enough seabed upon which to lay the pipeline or cable.
Project Need Case	Sets out the reasons why the Project is required.
Protected wreck	A shipwreck designated under the Protection Wrecks Act 1973
Preliminary Environmental Information Report	Information that has been compiled by the applicant to support statutory consultation held in advance of submitting an application for development consent. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report should contain information reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an

Term	Definition
	informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development and any associated development.
Principal Aquifer	Rock layers the provide significant quantities of drinking water , and water for business needs. They also support rivers lakes and wetland.
Priority habitat	Habitats identified as of principal importance in England, in accordance with requirements of the NERC Act 2006. These are based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats.
Priority Hazardous Substance	Substances which are toxic and persistent in the water environment, defined by the Water Framework Directive.
Priority species	Species identified as of principal importance in England, in accordance with requirements of the NERC Act 2006. These are based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species
Protected Lane	Country lanes and byways of historic and landscape value that make an important contribution to rural character, which have been designated as having 'Protected Lane' status in development planning policy.
Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (Protocol)	A bespoke Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries, based on The Crown Estate's Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries: Offshore Renewables Projects (2014) to support the reporting of unexpected archaeological material during the lifetime of the Project
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	These are designated routes under the CroW Act 2000, which the public can use at any time.
Pylon	Overhead line structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators and fittings.
Q95	The flow in cubic metres per second which was equalled or exceeded for 95% of the flow record. The Q95 flow is a significant low flow parameter particularly relevant in the assessment of river water quality consent conditions.
QMED	The median annual maxima flood. QMED has an annual exceedance probability of 0.5 and a return period of 2 years.
Qualifying features	The species or habitats for which an ecologically important wildlife site (particularly a European site) is designated
Radon	A naturally occurring radioactive chemical element, which occurs as a gas.
Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Rating level	The specific sound level, with the addition of character corrections to consider certain acoustic features that could potentially increase the significance of impact. If no acoustic

Term	Definition
	features are present then the rating level is equal to the specific sound level.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment such as water or a building that is affected by an impact.
Reconductoring	The replacement of old conductors (wires), insulators, earthwires, etc on an existing overhead line.
Registered Battlefield	Register of nationally significant military engagements maintained and designated by Historic England.
Registered Park and Garden	Register of historic parks, gardens, grounds, and planned open spaces maintained and designated by Historic England.
Riparian	Relating to or situated on the banks of a watercourse.
Road links	A linear spatial object that describes the geometry and connectivity of a road network between two points in the network.
Rochdale Envelope	The 'Rochdale Envelope' or 'Design Envelope' approach is employed where the nature of a proposed development means that some details of a project have not been confirmed (for instance, the precise dimensions of structures) when an application is submitted, and flexibility within clearly defined parameters is therefore sought to address uncertainty.
Rock berm	Subsea structure composed of clastic material installed above the cable as protection. Also used at crossings with other assets.
Rock placement vessel	A rock placement vessel or fallpipe vessel (FPV) is a self-propelled vessel that is equipped with a flexible fallpipe. The vessel's design allows the fallpipe to be lowered into the water beneath the vessel. Uniquely, the fallpipe vessel can position rock with extreme accuracy down to a depth of 1,500 meters.
Romano-British	43 to 410 CE
Root Protection Area (RPA)	A notional area of tree root spread (as calculated per BS5837) considered as the minimum volume necessary to ensure tree health and function.
S41 of NERC Act	Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 lists species of principal importance in England for the purpose of conserving biodiversity
Sandbank	A raised area of sand within the sea or river which may also be visible a low tide.
Sandwave	A seabed structure formed by currents
Schedule 1 Species	Bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), for which it is an offence to intentionally

Term	Definition
	or recklessly disturb birds and their young at, on or near an 'active' nest.
Scheduled Monument	Nationally important archaeological sites. Designated by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. These can be above or below-ground and do not need to be ancient.
Scoping Opinion	A Scoping Opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS, to inform the requirements of EIA process and ultimately the ES which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Through the scoping process the views of the statutory consultees and other relevant organisations on the proposed scope of the EIA are sought.
Scoping Boundary	A Scoping Red Line Boundary has been defined to represent the likely maximum extent of development.
Security and Quality of Supply Standard (SQSS)	The SQSS sets out a coordinated set of criteria and methodologies that the Transmission Licences shall use in the planning and operation of the national electricity transmission system.
Seabed plough	Subsea cable ploughs are used for the process of pre-trenching cable routes and backfilling the seabed and are designed to work in a seabed consisting mostly of sands and clays, where the seabed is well known and understood.
Secondary A Aquifer	Permeable layers that can support local water supplies and may form an important source of base flow to rivers.
Secondary B Aquifer	Mainly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater through characteristics like thin cracks and openings or eroded layers.
Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer	Where it is not possible to apply either a Secondary A or B definition because of the variable characteristics of the rock type. These have only a minor value.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptors to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate an asset, or may be neutral.
Severance	The separation of people from places and other people and places or impede pedestrian access to essential facilities.
Side-Scan Sonar surveys	Side-scan sonar produces a detailed picture of the seafloor or riverbed, regardless of water clarity. The system, which may be towed from a surface vessel or mounted on a ship's hull, emits

Term	Definition
	fan shaped pulses down towards the seafloor across a wide angle, perpendicular to the path of the sensor through the water
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL)	This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land designated by Natural England as of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna or geological or physiological features.
Siting Area	An area of land within which a new CSEC or substation could be sited.
Soil association	Represent a group of soil series (soil types) which are typically found occurring together in the landscape.
Soil compaction	Degradation of soil structure, which can be caused by heavy loading, resulting in a reduction in the voids within the soil.
Soil stockpiles	Mounds of soil created through the storage of soil materials which have been stripped from an area of construction.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	A zone placed around a groundwater source, such as a well, borehole or spring, by the Environment Agency to protect a drinking water supply from pollution.
Source Protection Zone 1	The inner zone which is a 50-day travel time of a pollutant to the abstraction point
Source Protection Zone 2	A 400-day travel time of a pollutant to the abstraction point
Source Protection Zone 3	The total catchment, which is the area around an abstraction point within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	Protected areas in the UK designated under: the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Protected areas for birds in the UK classified under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and Wales.
Species of Principal Importance (SPI)	Covered under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. The term is interchangeable with 'UK Priority BAP Species', 'Section 41 species' and 'NERCs41 species'.
Specific sound level	The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level produced by a specific sound source (i.e. the sound source under

Term	Definition
	assessment in accordance with BS 4142:2014) at the assessment location over a given reference time interval, Tr.
Statutory designated site	A site which receives protection by means of legislation in recognition of its biodiversity value.
Strategic Proposal	The outcome of the strategic options appraisal; the Strategic Proposal is then taken forward to the Options Identification and Selection stage.
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	The SRN is made up of motorways and trunk roads (the most significant 'A' roads).
Substation	Electrical equipment in an electric power system through which electrical energy is passed for transmission, transformation, distribution or switching.
Subsoil	The layer of soil under the topsoil on the surface of the ground, lacking in the levels of organic matter and root growth/biological activity found in topsoil.
Super Grid Transformer	Used at substations along the electricity transmission system to increase or reduce voltage.
Superficial geology	Uncemented sediments, such as alluvium, immediately beneath the soil and above the bedrock.
Suspended Particulate Matter	Suspended particulate matter (SPM) are finely divided solids or liquids that may be dispersed through the air from combustion processes, industrial activities or natural sources.
Suspended sediment concentration	Is defined as the total value of both mineral and organic material carried in suspension by a river.
Temporary effects	These are effects that are related to environmental changes associated with a particular activity and that will cease when that activity finishes.
Tensioning site	A site where the new conductor is fed out from during construction. This also includes a tensioning winch to keep the conductor off the ground.
Tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	The unit of measure for greenhouse gases (GHGs). One tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e) refers to a quantity of greenhouse gases which have the equivalent global warming potential as one tonne of carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Topsoil	The uppermost layer of soil, usually with the highest concentration of nutrients, organic matter and microorganisms.
Top of Cable	Top of Cable is defined as the top level of the individual cable or in case of bundled cables, the top of the highest cable.
Traffic separation scheme	A maritime traffic management route system ruled by the International Maritime Organisation.

Term	Definition
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Transboundary effects	Transboundary effects are those effects that would affect the environment in another state within the European Economic Area (EEA).
Transition joint bay	Underground structures at the landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore cables.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A statutory designation protecting trees, administered by the relevant local planning authority
Trenched	Installation of the cable using an open trench to lay the cable within before backfilling
Trenchless	Installation of a cable below a constraint or other infrastructure without using a trench
Underground Cable	An insulated conductor carrying electric current designed for underground installation.
Unexploded Ordnance	They are explosive weapons that did not detonate when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation.
Unproductive Strata	Largely unable to provide usable water supplies and are unlikely to have surface water and wetland ecosystems dependent on them
Vessel Monitoring System	Vessel Monitoring System data tracks vessels in a similar way to an Automatic Identification System but this data has historically been restricted to government regulators or other fisheries authorities.
Vessel-side discharge methods	A method used for placing clastic material onto the seabed as protection after a subsea cable has been laid. Less precise than using a fall-pipe vessel.
Vibration	Vibration is an oscillatory motion. The magnitude of vibration can be defined in terms of displacement, i.e. how far from the equilibrium something moves, velocity (how fast something moves), or acceleration (the rate of change of velocity).
Visual effect	The change in the appearance of the townscape as a result of the development. This can be positive or negative.
Visualisation	A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a project to aid engagement with consultees.
Visual receptor	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a project impacting on their views.
Water jetting	High Pressure Water Jetting (also known as hydroblasting and water cutting) is an industrial tool capable of removing material

Term	Definition
	and cleaning a wide variety of materials using extremely high-pressure jets of water, or a mixture of water and chemicals.
Working width	The temporary working area required to install a cable which normally includes stock proof fencing, temporary drainage, access road, topsoil and sub soil storage and the cable trench.
World Heritage Site	A natural or man-made site, area, or structure recognised as being of outstanding international importance and therefore as deserving special protection. Sites are nominated to and designated by the World Heritage Convention.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	This document covers the lifetime of the Proposed Project and comprises a summary of the known and potential marine and intertidal archaeological resource that may be impacted, details of the individual measures necessary to protect these assets from significant environmental effects including their methodologies and how they will be implemented, and furthermore an umbrella document for planned surveys, investigations and assessments supported by archaeological Method Statements.
XC/XCP 275kV overhead line	Existing 275kV overhead line running between Monk Fryston and Poppleton.
XD/XC 275kV overhead line	Existing 275kV overhead line running between Poppleton and Knaresborough.
Zone of Influence (Zol)	An identified geographical area around the Project where there is a potential for impacts to occur.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a development, usually shown on a map.

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